

A NEW MYMARID GENUS AND SPECIES FROM NORTH AMERICA ALLIED WITH ANTHEMUS HOWARD.

BY A. A. GIRAULT.

The genus *Anthemus* Howard of the chalcidoid family Mymaridæ is represented thus far by but a single species which occurs in Ceylon. This species has never been retaken since its original description, and so far as I have been able to ascertain from the literature no other representative of the genus has ever been recorded or described. It is pleasing to me, therefore, to be able to describe the following allied North American species which I captured from the glass sides of a greenhouse on the campus of the University of Illinois, but which I think must be considered as typical of a new segregate of subgeneric or generic rank. This capture was made so casually that it goes far to show that our fauna as represented by the Mymaridæ must still be largely unknown and that a serious study of the group as it occurs in North America will still be amply rewarded.

FAMILY MYMARIDÆ.

Subfamily MYMARINÆ.

Tribe ANAPHINI.

ANTHEMIELLA, new genus.

The type species is described first, then the generic diagnosis given.

Normal position.

1. *Anthemiella rex*, new species.

Female.—Length, 0.50 mm. Minute but visible to unaided eye.

General color sooty black, marked with golden yellow as follows: The proximal half of the abdomen, margins of the eyes narrowly (lateral aspect), and a portion of the mesonotum caudad of the insertions of the cephalic wings (the mesoscutellum) to the metathorax. Thus, the body is black with a portion of the dorsal aspect of the mesonotum and the basal half of the abdomen contrasting and golden yellow. Legs dusky or smoky, nearly concolorous with the general body color, excepting the trochanters, knees, and tips of all tibiæ, which are yellowish; tarsi dusky, but the two intermediate joints somewhat lighter. Antennæ concolorous with the legs, the club and scape darker. Eyes ruby red. Fore wings hyaline, but their basal fourth distinctly fumated (out nearly to the end of the venation, the distal margin of the fumation concave). Venation dusky yellowish. Caudal wings lightly spotted with dusky.

With the general aspect of those species of *Anagrus* and *Anaphes* having slender bodies and more or less naked fore wings (for example, *Anaphes gracilis* Howard and *pallipes* Ashmead; *Anagrus io* Girault and *agilis* Enoch). Body with a rather long thorax and a conic-ovate, sessile abdomen, the tip of the ovipositor slightly exerted and the valves sheathlike and acute at tip. Fore wings rather slender, with nearly parallel margins, practically naked, with only these discal cilia—a longitudinal but somewhat crooked line of about eight minute cilia near the caudal wing margin originating caudad of the distal half of the marginal vein just distad of the edge of the fumated area and a paired line of nearly similar cilia along the costal margin from apex of the venation to the wing apex or nearly (but the outer or cephalic line of cilia absent proximad, some distance distad of the apex of the venation). Fore wings not margined with dusky or yellowish. Marginal cilia of the fore wing long and slender, moderately fine, longest around the apex (especially caudo-distad), the longest cilia about twice the greatest wing width. Marginal vein narrow, long and straight, tapering off at apex, nearly as long as the very narrow submarginal and bearing two long, fine setæ from its surface. Caudal wings straight and narrow, their marginal cilia likewise long but that of the cephalic margin much shorter (moderately short), the marginal ciliation distinctly shorter than that of the fore wings, yet the longest (disto-caudad) are about four and a half times the greatest width of the blade of the posterior wings or somewhat longer. The blade of the posterior wings is devoid of discal ciliation excepting a paired line of minute cilia along the cephalic margin distad of the venation and a single short line along the caudal margin distad of the venation. The latter line does not extend by far half way out to the apex of the blade.

Tarsi 4-jointed, the joints moderate in length, the proximal joint longest. Tibial spurs single, minute, short, those of the cephalic legs longer, curved, fimbriate or provided with spines along its ventral side like *Signiphora* and forming a strigil.

Antennæ 8-jointed, somewhat abnormal, the distal or fifth funicle joint abruptly lengthened, appearing somewhat like a proximal joint of the club, the latter only a third longer than it and no broader yet very much larger than any of the other funicle joints. Scape slightly shorter than the club, moderately long; pedicel short obconic, longer and much wider than the first funicle joint; funicle joints 1-4 cylindrical, all longer than wide, increasing in length distad, joint 1 shortest, not much longer than wide, 2 a fourth longer, 3 slightly longer than the pedicel, twice the length of 1; joint 4 of the funicle a fourth longer than 3, somewhat more than twice longer than wide; remaining portion of antenna like a long, plainly and loosely divided

two-jointed club but in reality composed of funicle joint 5 and a solid club. Joint 5 of the funicle about twice the length of joint 4 and nearly one and a half times broader, cylindrical ovate, two-thirds the length of the club and as broad. Club solid, long ovate, bearing several longitudinal grooves or sulci, nearly as long as the two preceding joints combined (funicle joints 4 and 5). Pubescence of antennæ very sparse, nearly absent. Body bearing a few scattered bristles but the legs in places more closely pubescent.

Male.—Unknown.

Described from a single female specimen captured in a greenhouse at Urbana, Illinois, August 28, 1911, in the afternoon (A. A. Girault).

Habitat: United States—Urbana, Illinois.

Type: Cat. No. 14232, United States National Museum, Washington, D. C., one female in balsam (mounted on a slide with *Westwoodella sanguinea* and a *Gonatocerus*, captured at the same time.

This species is unique for *Anthemus* Howard, as I find by comparing it with some descriptive notes taken from the type species of that genus. The unusually long distal joint of the funicle should make it easily known if care is taken not to confuse this joint with the club and thus consider the latter two-jointed. I do not believe that this is so, but only appears so at a first glance. In the type species of the genus the pedicel is distinctly much longer than any of the funicle joints, while the distal funicle joint is scarcely longer than the proximal one. The species *rex* differs so much in venation from the type species of *Anthemus* that I herewith propose the following new generic name for it (see above):

ANTHEMIELLA new genus.

(*Type*: *A. rex*, described in foregoing.)

A genus in most essential structures agreeing with *Anthemus* Howard, but differing in bearing a long marginal vein (only about twice longer than wide in *Anthemus*, here about seven times longer than wide); in having most of the funicle joints of the antenna as long as or longer than the pedicel and in bearing practically naked fore wings.

The separation of this segregate from *Anthemus* is not analogous to the separation by Enock of *Enasius* and *Erythmelus* of that author from *Anagrus* Haliday, since the two latter agree with *Anagrus* in all essential structures and differ only in habitus. *Anthemus* and *AnthemIELLA* are separated mostly on differences in venation.